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ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox in Naples—Antiplague measures in Naples—Cholera in St. Petersburg—Smallpox in Italy.

Assistant Surgeon Wollenberg reports, September 28:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended September 26.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 22	Re d'Italia	New York	191	55	420
23	Germania	do	140	40	330
24	Perugia	do			
25	Prinzess Irene	do	276	55	520
26	Emilia	Philadelphia			
	Total .....	.....	607	150	1,270

PALERMO.

Sept. 23	Re d'Italia	New York	110	143	46
24	Liguria	New Orleans	381	410	118
	Total .....	.....	491	553	164

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Sus-pected tra-choma.	Sus-pected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Sept. 22	Re d'Italia	6	1	5	.....	2	14
23	Germania	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6
24	Perugia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Prinzess Irene	7	1	2	.....	4	14
	Total	18	2	7	.....	7	34

PALERMO.

Sept. 23	Re d'Italia	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6
24	Liguria	17	.....	12	.....	1	30
	Total	20	.....	15	.....	1	36

Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended September 27, one case of smallpox was reported at the health office of the city of Naples. No further cases have occurred in the suburb of Piscinola. From the date of the introduction of the disease, June 13, 1908, to the present, the total number of cases has been 113, with 10 deaths.

Antiplague measures in Naples.—The bonded warehouses at this port are used chiefly for the storage of grain, skins, and cotton.

Strict cleanliness is required. Milk of lime is regularly applied to walls and floors. Many rat traps are set about the premises, dead rats are sought for daily, and those discovered are sent for examination to the bacteriological laboratory of the University of Naples. All laborers are required to wear leather boots, and in case of absence from work the reason therefor is investigated by the sanitary authorities, in order that any case of illness may be promptly discovered.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.—September 20, there were reported in St. Petersburg 417 cases with 146 deaths; September 21, 425 cases with 180 deaths; September 22, 414 cases with 176 deaths. The total to noon September 22 was 3,274 cases with 1,122 deaths. The total for all Russia since the beginning of the epidemic to September 20 was 10,359 cases with 4,633 deaths. On September 23, there were reported in St. Petersburg 392 cases, 155 deaths; September 24, 354 cases, 172 deaths; September 25, 322 cases, 162 deaths; September 26, 390 cases, 153 deaths. The total till noon September 26, 4,732 cases, 1,764 deaths.

Organized measures to prevent spread of cholera at St. Petersburg—Contamination of rivers and canals in province—Precautionary measures taken by Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain.

Doctor Wollenberg further reports:

The efforts to combat the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg are becoming more concerted. The more intelligent workmen are combining to assist the authorities. Thus 4,000 weavers have elected a commission of 20 persons to control the sanitation of their fellow-workers' habitations, with power to inflict fines in cases of negligence. Other laborers are similarly organizing.

The number of people of the lower classes submitting to vaccination is gradually growing, and they are giving more heed to the numerous placards posted all over the city, advising against drinking of unboiled water and eating of fresh fruit.

The building of a sewage system for the city is projected.

September 23, after returning to the Pavloff military school from a vacation, 40 of the cadets became sick, and several died. In a school for petty officers 30 cases occurred on the same date. Both schools have been closed. Bacteriological examination of the water from rivers and canals in the province of St. Petersburg shows contamination, with the spirilli of cholera almost everywhere.

GERMANY.—At Berlin measures against the introduction of cholera are most rigid. All hotels, pensions, and lodging houses, are daily inspected. Every arrival, particularly Russian, is held under observation, and is isolated on the slightest sign of illness.

NORWAY.—The Government has published circulars declaring St. Petersburg, ports of the Crimean Peninsula, and other Russian districts cholera-infected. Ships from these ports will undergo 5 days' quarantine.

DENMARK.—The government has ordered to be inspected all ships from St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, ports along the Red Sea, Egyptian ports, Tonkin, Cochin China, East Indies, and all other ports infected with cholera.

SPAIN.—Inspection of travelers is made at Irun and Portbou, stations on the French border, as well as in the principal Mediterranean ports, on account of cholera in Europe.